

FATEH

INFORMATION OFFICE
Vol. 11 No. 15

PALESTINE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT
SEPTEMBER 30, 1970



Nasser is dead.

His last signature was inscribed on an agreement intended to end the human carnage and genocide in Jordan. The last task with which he crowned his lifetime struggle was to set the Arab heads of state together in order to shoulder their responsibility in redeeming an Arab country, in protesting an Arab revolution and in sparing Arab blood from being shed at Arab hands.

In so doing, he exhausted himself, he rather implored himself to help the Arabs redress their harms in Jordan rather than meet their loss.

This summarizes Nasser's life -- a life marked by relentless labor and complete dedication for the Arabs and their cause.

When Britain, France and Israel invaded and occupied Egypt's Suez peninsula and a number of Egyptian towns along the Suez Canal in 1956, Nasser stood amidst the masses in Cairo to declare: "We shall not surrender... we shall resist from house to house... from street to street."

Evacuation of the Tripartite Aggression troops from Egypt spurred Nasser to continue leading the masses in their struggle against exploitation and colonization. He sought to liberate and protect an area which would be pervaded by brotherhood, capitalist interests and a western base.

The confrontation task was too formidable to be assumed by a leader alone, he needed masses and, more, he needed a generation.

From the setbacks and defeats sustained by the Arab nation in its bitter struggle against world imperialism and its base in the area emerged new revolutionary trends, with the Palestinian Revolution as the core.

The Palestinian Revolution set forth with the avowed intention of liberating exploitation and with the one-fifth conviction that it is the foremost of the strong against the weak is fundamental to expression and of the onslaught of two equals against each others' engendered struggle, the onslaught of the weak against the strong alone constitutes a revolution.

No doubt, differences of opinion and even the means of struggle emerged rather between the one Arab revolutionaries and the Arab revolutionaries, particularly in the wake of the latter's acceptance of the Egyptian flag.

But even then, Nasser and perhaps the other Arab leaders to realize today the wholehearted and head-on view in 1956: "We shall not surrender... we shall resist from house to house... from street to street" have stood at their right and their duty to struggle for this pledge in their adulthood.

Who, then, said Nasser is dead?

And who, then, said the Arabs should condemn one another?

Unofficial Text of Agreement

'Main Aim to Spare Arab Bloodshed in Jordan'

CAIRO, Sept. 28 (R) -- The following is the unofficial text of the agreement signed here last night by Arab kings and Palestinian commando leader Yasser Arafat to end the latter conflict.

TEXT

To spare Arab bloodshed in Jordan in the last ten days, and to guarantee the safety of the Arab cities from imperialist complexities and to achieve stability in brotherly Jordan which has been torn apart by agony and pain, the Arab kings and heads of state meeting in Cairo have agreed on the following:

1 -- Ending all military operations by the Jordanian armed forces and Palestine resistance forces immediately and the cessation of all military movements and propaganda campaigns contradicting the objective of this accord.

2 -- The prompt withdrawal of all Jordanian armed forces from Amman to their usual bases and the withdrawal of all resistance forces from Amman and their redeployment in positions fit for commando operations.

3 -- The city of Irbid and other cities are to return to the previous military and civilian situation existing before the recent events.

4 -- Security authorities will undertake to preserve peace under the civilian administration.

5 -- Release of detainees by both sides immediately.

6 -- The formation of a supreme follow-up committee for the implementation of this agreement and other subsidiary agreements emanating from it, and to coordinate its activities and relations between the Jordanian authority and the Palestine resistance until peace and the situation returns to normal. This committee has the right and responsibility to recommend what it deems fit in practical and procedural arrangements to guarantee the return of family and normalcy for all sides. The committee will appoint a follow-up committee to form three subsidiary offices under its authority as follows:

A -- A military office to administer all military affairs for the implementation of the agreement.

B -- A civilian office in charge of civilian affairs which are of importance to relations other than military.

C -- A relief and assistance office to supervise the distribution of aid arriving from Arab countries and others for the relief of the wounded and needy.

7 -- The supreme committee shall prepare and conclude an agreement, binding on both sides, which will guarantee the continuation of military action and respect the sovereignty of the state within the limits of the law with necessary exceptions for commando action.

8 -- The decisions taken by the supreme follow-up committee are fully and completely binding on both sides.

9 -- The committee shall exercise its duties referred to previously immediately and shall submit reports to the Arab kings and heads of state from time to time on its mission and decisions and shall also report on the progress and adherence of the two sides to the agreement.

10 -- The supreme follow-up committee shall be formed from Haki Ladghani, the prime minister of Tunisia, and two other members representing the Jordanian authorities and appointed by King Hussein and the Palestinian resistance appointed by Yasser Arafat. The committee may request help from whoever it deems necessary.

11 -- Preparing a suitable atmosphere for implementation of the agreement which will make it possible and binding on both sides to call exceptional measures and military rule.

12 -- In case of violation by either side of any of the terms of this agreement or the placing of obstacles in the way of its implementation, all Arab states signatories to the agreement shall take collective measures against it.

13 -- The consolidation of the Palestine revolution and backing it until it achieves its objectives in full liberation and the defeat of the aggressive Israeli enemy.

AT PRESS CONFERENCE:

Sudanese President Unveils Hussein's Crime; Artillery Shells Hospitals, Refugee Camps; 14,000 Palestinian Youth are Rounded Up

Sudan's President Jaafar Numeiry disclosed to press conference in Cairo Sept. 28 Hussein's flagrant scheme to liquidate the Palestinian Revolution and the entire Palestinian population in Jordan.

Gen. Numeiry, who led the Arab peace mission to Amman, said his peace team had moral evidence indicating Hussein's regime was bent on continuing the massacre on behalf of Israel and the United States.

He revealed that 14,000 Palestinians were rounded up in Jordan by Hussein's royal troops for no other reason than their ability to carry arms. He described how Hussein's tanks shelled hospitals, massacred women and children and fired on his own mission in Amman.

Following is the full text of Numeiry's communique to the press conference, which actually constitutes an historical document.

On our return from Amman last night (Sept. 28), I presented, on the mission's behalf, to the (Arab) heads of state a detailed report depicting a true image of conditions in Jordan and describing what our mission understood there. After the kings and presidents had heard the report, they decided that, together with the other members of the delegation, I would hold this press conference to relay to you, on their behalf, the details of the mild report and what the kings and presidents decided to add to it.

I had the honor of heading the (Arab peace) delegation which comprised: Hussein's son, member of the Higher Executive Committee of the Arab League, Amman; Al-Pai Al-Ashqal, Tunisia's prime min-

ister; Abd Almalik, Jordan's defense and interior minister; Dr. Rashid Phares, the personal representative of King Faisal, who has not been able to attend this conference because of sudden illness; Farouk Abou Isa, Sudan's foreign minister; and Gen. Mohammed Said, the UAR chief of staff.

The delegation arrived in Amman at 7 p.m. and immediately called on King Hussein.

At the outset of the meeting, I informed him of the mission's authorities, explaining that Jordan did not abide by the ceasefire we had agreed upon with him and that the mission returned promptly to Amman to sound out his view. I indicated to him that one of our functions was to contact Abu Ammar (PLO chief executive and Fatah's official spokesman), whom we were unable to do during our first trip to Amman in the wake of the first session of the Cairo Conference of the Arab heads of state.

After that, I gave the opportunity to my colleagues to express their views and make their own comments. All of them took the floor. We all agreed on the following:

That the conference of the (Arab) heads of state was still in session in Cairo and that the mission would return (to Cairo) except with specific reasons binding both parties and resuming both the ceasefire as well as the Arab mass.

2. The need to stop fighting, even for a specific period which would give the opportunity both to neutralize themselves with the facts -- particularly that the number of deaths is estimated at 10,000 -- and to discuss: 3. The sovereignty of the Jor-

danian state over its own territory is undeniable and is not subject to discussion.

4. The invasion and a constitutional action concerning Jordan alone. It is rather an historical and humanitarian issue, possibly affecting the whole Arab nation.

5. The escalation of bloody events in Jordan is increasingly national and international. It is believed that the agreement we reached was motivated by either temptation or a desire to pressure persons who were held prisoner.

6. Meeting Yasser Arafat in an urgent necessity under these tragic circumstances and agreement with him would be tantamount to the decision to leave the genuine commando sheltering in Biram and suspects in the ranks of the resistance.

7. King Hussein has to issue a statement, reaffirming the full and immediate adherence of the Jordanian Armed Forces to the ceasefire.

SUMMARY VIEW

At this point, I would like to summarize King Hussein's view as follows:

1. There are non-commando elements who wish to destroy the country. They are also planned in the commando movement. There are reports about the influx (into Jordan) of the Israeli forces. Both Syria and Iraq are launching vehement radio campaigns against us from their respective stations.

2. The Northern area of Jordan is occupied by the Israeli army, which is Jordan's second size as well as the backbone of the country's agricultural wealth. Amman is in a very serious. There is nothing in it

except a few pockets of resistance which we are trying to stop in order to restore normal life to the city.

3. With regards our intended meeting with Abu Ammar, the king said this didn't concern him and he left it up to the mission to decide what it wants to do. He said he had no objection to authorize the broadcasting of a message (to Abu Ammar) through the radio station. He said he held Yasser Arafat fully responsible for all what had taken place, concerning threats to his life. He said they were not unfounded. He concluded by telling the mission: "Try to exert all efforts but I shall implement the decision we have taken." He repeated this sentence three times.

CONTACTS WITH ABU AMMAR

The mission set up its headquarters at the UAR Embassy in Amman, making use of the radio and wireless stations to receive Yasser Arafat's answers.

Yasser Arafat's answer came around 11:30 p.m., setting the meeting time for 1 a.m. and the meeting place at Jabel Wajbeh. The message sent to Brother Arafat read:

Respected Brother Yasser Arafat,

In my name and on behalf of the delegation which arrived in Amman tonight, I beg of you to suggest to us, through any available means, how we can contact you and the place and time of the meeting. Since the matter is important and urgent, please act immediately. I repeat: immediately. Thank you.

Arafat's answer came as follows:

Brother President Jaafar Muhammad Numeiry:

I heard your message through Amman radio concerning an immediate meeting. In answer to your plea, I suggest that we meet tonight at 1 a.m. We suggest that you arrive by car to the UAR Embassy in Jabel Wajbeh through the road linking the Caravan Hotel to Alpis School. An emissary will meet you there and accompany you to the meeting place. We have instructed Palestinian revolutionaries to ceasefire. We have insisted on that. I hope you will insist on the other party to observe a ceasefire. Jabel Wajbeh. Until we meet.

Your Brother, Yasser Arafat.

After that, I contacted King Hussein and asked him to provide us with cars to transport us to the rendez-vous point. I asked him to secure a ceasefire in the meeting area -- particularly that Arafat had asked for this in his message while emphasizing that his own men would not fire under any condition that night in Jabel Wajbeh.

The king replied. He did not keep his word about providing us with transportation. Nor did a high-ranking officer in his army accompany us. This held us until 3:15 a.m. and prompted me to suggest to the king that we cancel the meeting altogether. But the king, particularly that we had learned that the meeting area would be shelled by Hussein's troops) at 5 a.m. The cars finally arrived and we decided to go.

We reached the rendez-vous (Continued next page)

Tales of Terror, Hunger in Amman Told

Following is a detailed and on-the-spot report on the first week of fighting in Jordan as acquired Sept. 24 from foreign correspondents arriving in Beirut, Red Cross officials, news agencies as well as command and Jordanian sources. The picture depicted here speaks of the horror that plagued Jordan during the Sept. 17-24 week.

After six days and six nights of battle, Amman is a city of ruin, death and agony — laid waste by the soldiers of King Hussein.

The rattle of gunfire still echoed around the shattered streets as correspondents flew out of the capital Wednesday morning with the first party of correspondents to escape from Jordan since the holocaust began.

This was despite the king of Jordan's orders issued by King Hussein and official claims that the army now has control of the city.

For all the furious onslaught by the King's belated soldiers, using everything from artillery to automatic weapons, Jordanese commandos still held a substantial area of the city Wednesday as well as some outlying districts.

The commandos looked fresh and well stocked with food and ammunition. Many were Arab headbushes round their faces to ward off the ever growing stench of the dead. Bodies, many black and bloated in the sun, lay everywhere. Among them wounded people slowly called for aid.

To count the casualties would be impossible. The estimate of 15,000 dead could well be true. Walking down toward the city center it seemed that hardly a house was spared by the merciless bombardment.

Walls had puffed holes, doors hung crookedly asunder, inside the walls of once prosperous houses could be seen scorched living rooms and still smoldering furniture.

Rescued, schools, offices, all hors scars of the battle. Even stone buildings of desert limestone were shored and splintered structures were still flattened.

But it was clear the army suffered too. Armored cars, armored vehicles could be seen twisted and burned out.

The commandos held true to the commando doctrine of seeking safety from attack by merging into a background of ordinary people.

Their strongholds and sniper posts were sited in hospitals, on top of occupied houses, and in front gardens — places hard to flush them out would endanger the people around them.

But the army was shored and attacked with full force. And the people around the commandos were slaughtered in their thousands.

About 130 correspondents and television men, were trapped in the city while the conflict thundered around.

Like the 600,000 inhabitants of Amman correspondents were forbidden to show their faces in the street. The city was under 24-hour curfew and the army warned that anyone breaking it would be shot on sight.

The fighting began when King Hussein's forces smashed into the city at dawn on Thursday. Everything that was moving on the streets drove to the sheltering hills of Tripover.

At the night of any suspicious movement in a building, the army started away to the nearest weapons to hand. They struck with mortars, 60-millimeter machine guns, armored car cannon and

possibly the most terrifying of all — their big 100-millimeter recoilless rifles. The 100's went off with such a mighty detonation that glass windows shattered 100 yards (meters) behind them. For nothing in front it meant obliteration.

Most of the newsmen in town witnessed the conflict from the hilltop Hotel International — a fragile structure of glass and plaster walls ill-suited to the shattering of modern war.

From here, correspondents had a panoramic but hazardous view of the struggle.

On Wednesday, just across the valley from the heart of the hotel, the fighting was still going on. The city was systematically pounded in pursuit of the elusive commandos.

Some houses crumbled, some went up in smoke. And during rare lulls in the fighting, the walls of windows flamed across the valley.

But the worst barrage was reserved for the hills of Jebel Hussein and Jebel Wahid, the sites of heaving refugee camps that are strongholds for the Jordanese.

Judging by the smoke that rolled across the horizon and the smoke glow that lit the sky above the camps at night, they must have endured the cruellest pounding of all.

At night, the battle rarely ceased for long. Tracer bullets carved across the sky, seemingly fired by dozens of another. The army used up fares and the commandos tried to shoot them down.

By day, flashes of gunfire erupted all over the city. In the distance commandos and troops could be seen darting from street corner to street corner. Smoke puffed up and welled into great clouds that swirled round minarets and hung low over broken rooftops.

Some of the fiercest fighting was around the hotel International itself.

On the first two days of battle the Jordanese were dug in three rings of fire of holes. Instantly, they harried themselves forward to try and take the buildings.

This would have given them a strategic position with a fine field of fire and one which the army might have been reluctant to shell because of the presence of so many foreigners.

But the army smashed them back each time, hammering away with machine guns, armored cars, cannons and big 100-millimeter recoilless rifles.

As the fighting spread, machine gun and rocket fire smashed through the hotel. A Swedish correspondent, Ole Olesen, was shot in the leg trying to take pictures from his balcony. Another newsmen found a hole as big as a man's fist punched through the shattering mirror of his bathroom.

When the fighting died down on Wednesday night, the hotel houses still round the hotel could be seen chipped, holed and burned. The British am-

bassy just up the road from the hotel was hit several times. Once a stray bullet smashed the generator with which the embassy was keeping in touch with the outside world.

On Sunday, when the battle seemed to be dying down, the army relaxed its curfew for a few hours in the afternoon. But after days and nights of covering in their homes, cut off from water, electricity and food, few of Amman's inhabitants thought it was to venture out on the streets so soon.

They were right. A party of correspondents emerged from the hotel and tried cautiously through the rubble of cartridge cases and masonry.

The crack of sniper fire sent them ducking for cover and showed the fighting was far from over. One newsmen was hit and one of a half dozen from a sniper's bullet dropped a soldier dead.

On Monday, the fight was as fierce as ever. But on Tuesday, the fighting was lifted and quiet. This time, inhabitants, now desperate, came out in the street to search for food and shelter from the death and devastation around them.

But food was hard to find. By then, most of the provisions stored at home were shredded or looted.

This curfew was again short-lived. By noon, the guns were banging as loud as ever and the still-starving people were forced back into their homes.

For the party of correspondents it was difficult to get out of the city until happened after midday on Tuesday. Together with Red Cross refugees they were taken from town as they escorted convoys of buses on a spine-tingling ride to the airport. Jordanese territory still surrounded by commandos.

At one point, the convoy veered off the road into a power station where the army was. Then a man was heard from a hilltop ahead. Even so, the buses crept cautiously ahead with a reinforced escort of armored cars.

But, at the airport, the promised plane was not there. The party had to wait six hours for the first plane before an aircraft flew in Wednesday morning.

Through the night and Wednesday morning, gunfire could be heard clattering on. But with phones still cut it was impossible to establish contact between the airport to the city and determine the state of the battle.

Tuesday, the commandos still seemed to be holding on in the winding streets of the city center. In this area it is difficult for tanks to penetrate easily.

The commandos seemed to be using up by radio reports that P.L.A. forces were on the way to their aid.

Even if the fighting stopped immediately, it may take weeks to restore full services to the city. With overhead electricity lines toppled all over the town it could take up to a week to restore electric current.

Without current, the city cannot restart the pumps for the water mains.

And the physical task of carrying the wounded, removing the dead and clearing the rubble will be enormous.

The city desperately needs a massive airlift of relief supplies, medicines and food.

There was no word as to what might have been the

94 hostages taken by commandos two weeks ago from three hijacked airliners.

But fears for their safety were grave. If caught anywhere in any of the crumbling, artillery-battered ruins of the Jordanese, their danger must have been acute.

At the Hotel International a clean situation rapidly built up, although guests were in a far more favored position than the bulk of the city people.

The army took strong dislike to being in the hotel. Eventually an officer warned that anyone even seen showing his face at a window would be shot. Newsmen following the fighting thereafter peered from a safe distance back.

Food and water were rationed in the hotel. Sanitation became as acute a problem. (See story page 3).

A British journalist who arrived in London Wednesday after being trapped in Amman for six days said he thought King Hussein could not afford to let the city go so far as the commandos allowed.

Keith Hatfield, a 27-year-old television reporter from London with other correspondents who escaped from the beleaguered Jordanian capital.

Hatfield said on arrival "I believe that Hussein had control of Amman only so far as the commandos will let him." Mohammed Atallah, Jordan's chief correspondent in Beirut, said a soldier for brand he got a bullet instead.

He ricocheted off the office wall and a splinter hit Atallah, in the neck.

"You fire at us and expect us to give you bread," the soldier shouted, even though none of the men had a gun.

For six days Atallah, two men operators, a liaison officer and Ibrahim Hourani shared the experiences of the half million people of Amman — no food, no water, no electricity, no shelter, no air, hunger, and total isolation in a city torn by shells and machineguns.

Through the windows of the Reuters office, a liaison man standing on the exposed hilltop of Jebel Amman, columns of smoke rose above the capital. The whole building shook as armored cars pounded nearby opened up on commandos.

When the fighting started early on Thursday correspondents counted the shells exploding on the hilltop.

They soon lost count.

Day after day a shell exploded somewhere in the city every minute, against a constant background of small arms fire from automatic weapons of every caliber.

A mortar bomb exploded outside the Reuters office and the metal tank of a parked car and cutting telephone lines.

A commando Kalayma roared at the troops guarding the nearby office of Brig. Mohammed Daud, head of the Jordan military government, as he exploded against the garden wall.

As Moorti crouched on the floor in a corner of the office and listened to the shouting, a bullet plucked off a metal shoe beside him.

The five kept crawling from corner to corner of the office as a battle raged outside. Through the endless nights without any light but the dull glow of fires burning in the

city they huddled in a small hallway outside the office building — the safest place, they hoped, in a city where for a week there has been no sleep.

For the local snail the fear of death and the ever-growing hunger were overlaid by anxiety for their wives and children living in the hell of Amman, being battered by army guns.

"I had lived through the Aden emergency, with gunmen pouring the streets, and we had all lived through the murderous attacks through King Hussein and the commandos in Amman but none of us had ever been so frightened — or so hungry — before," Moorti wrote.

"We played cards hour after hour to calm our nerves. And to help us forget the horrors of hunger, we even tried to quarrel among ourselves to break the monotony."

"On the first day of the fighting the five of us lived on two tins of corned beef, some bread and cheese and two bottles of beer."

"On the second day there was no bread, but a few tomatoes and a couple of apples and another tin of corned beef."

"On the third day we risked bullets to buy a plate of rice from a neighbor."

And the fourth day a student soldier gave us a loaf of golden brown some tomatoes.

"On the fifth day Atallah tried to get some more food from the Jordanese and nearly lost his life."

"That day we lived on a few pieces of stale crusts found on the street. We ate them over — a grim story. They tasted delicious with a cup of tea."

"That night, the Tustania charge d'affaires, who lives next door, sent us over two packets of cigarettes and a bowl of rice."

"Wednesday the curfew was eased and Atallah and the other staff left for the previous night's curfew. But no one was allowed to leave their homes after 11 p.m."

U.S. embassy officials reported that there were no casualties suffered among their personnel, although their shells have hit the embassy roof during the fighting.

However, a Russian ambassador was found shot through the head in his room at the Shepherd's Hotel.

Correspondents here who were in Amman during the six-day war say there has been much more damage to Amman than they had heard.

During a short morning lull before the shooting began again those at the Jordan International were told the latest word from the city of the surrounding area.

It was a grim sight. Destruction was everywhere. The shelling was torn apart stone buildings and only imagine the devastation that must have occurred at the Palestinian refugee camps ringing the city which were the targets of concentrated army artillery fire.

Jordanian soldiers, with charcoal staked on their heads to cut down reflection at night, manned their armored vehicles, many of which are armed with 100-millimeter mortars.

Tough-looking troops have looted nearby shops, and one at least has been looted. A man in his shop said painfully, "Look at this. There is nothing left. Why have there?"



Battles Diary

Devastation Seen All over Amman

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following delayed dispatch was brought to Beirut by passengers on a Red Cross plane. The writer remained in Amman.)

By ALEX EFTY

AMMAN, Jordan, Sept. 24 (AP) -- The desert bedouin soldiers of King Hussein who halted their way into this capital city to flush out communists have devastated the town as if they were moving into enemy territory.

As of Tuesday, hardly a house is left undamaged. The survivors reduce camps in the outskirts, where thousands of Palestinians have lived up to a dozen to a room, none to have been pulverized.

The 600,000 inhabitants of the city cover it wherever they fall asleep. The slightest hint of movement invited death.

Exceptions to this rule were the foreign mission style at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel. Apparently because of their presence, the hotel was spared street attacks although it was hit repeatedly by stray bullets, and several shells fell in the grounds.

From top floors on the hotel, the tallest building on the high end of Amman's seven hills, the correspondents could look down on the whole city.

This is the way it has gone: THURSDAY, SEPT. 24

The crowing of roosters comes like a signal for the battle to begin. Darkness is barely giving way when tracer bullets suddenly cut scarlet trails across the sky, past the dark silhouette of the tall minarets piercing the horizon.

Full a.m. Just as the rim of the sun rises over the crest of the desert hills on the far horizon, shattering explosions burst out from all directions. They kick up with the deep harts of heavy machine guns, punctuated by the hammering of lighter weapons all over town.

7 a.m.: dozens of gray-black puffs of smoke billow up all over the city, marking the point where exploding shells have started fires. In the southeast sector the whole side of a hill on which the Wadai refugee camp is built appears to be on fire. Deep valleys have disappeared under a thin white layer of smoke filling them to the brim. Thick smoke dulls the bright red of the sun.

7:05 a.m.: two armored cars roll down the Shara Sahar -- the street of embassies, the most fashionable district on the western outskirts of Amman -- and park in front of the Intercontinental Hotel. They open fire with heavy machine guns at an unfinished apartment building and a number of stone villas on the opposite side of the street from the hotel. They withdraw, then return to spray the houses opposite again. They withdraw again. They do this four more times during the day. The soldiers make no attempt to enter any of the houses; they shoot up from their armored cars.

8 a.m.: A Swedish television cameraman in the hotel is wounded in the thigh by a piece of shrapnel.

10:50 a.m.: a muzzin's call to noon prayers raises above the din of battle. It appears to be coming from the independent zone of one of the nearby min-

arets and is probably reported. 10:10 p.m.: there is a 10-minute lull, then suddenly the full orchestra of guns is blasting away again.

6 p.m.: another brief respite. The distant voices of children are audible for the first time today.

7 p.m.: with darkness, heavy shelling resumes. The town is blacked out completely. There is an electricity. Flashes from exploding shells, tracer bullets and orange flares light up the scene briefly as the battle rages furiously through the night. The Wadai refugee camp is asleep.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 25

7 a.m.: the battle rages outside the hotel. A 105mm rocketless rifle mounted on a jeep pounds round after round into a building immediately behind the Egyptian embassy -- less than 10 yards away. Every time it fires, the hotel shakes and is covered by dust and smoke. The plate glass windows on the facade rattle crashing down, often in chunks more than a square yard big -- a guillotine if they catch anyone.

8 a.m.: the armored column ventures toward the center of the city. Every building in its path is blasted with seemingly endless bursts of heavy 50mm machine gun and cannon fire from the armored cars. Several fires start.

9 a.m.: heavy firing continues in the rest of town, where apparently other columns are moving forward, employing the same tactics.

10 a.m.: the armored columns that advanced past the hotel is seen retreating. It comes back to the hotel and immediately starts giving the adjacent already-ravaged houses another bombardment.

1 p.m.: houses opposite the hotel are shot up again for a couple of hours. Then the armored column advances once more toward the town center, blasting the same houses again.

5 p.m.: shooting in the north of the city by the Jebel Hussein refugee camp intensifies. As darkness falls the horizon is lit constantly by the flashes of exploding shells, apparently from bombardment of the camp.

7 p.m.: the bedouins outside the hotel spray the whole town with their heavy machine guns, their tracers showing that the firing is completely random. The noise of explosions and machine gun fire continues throughout the night, but on a lighter scale than the first night.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 26

For a change, the hotel area is quiet at daybreak. Then the noise of battle breaks out throughout the city again.

10:30 a.m.: the bombardment of the two refugee camps continues unabated. Armored cars outside the hotel, joined by armored personnel carriers mounting heavy machine guns, move away toward the center of the town -- once more blasting houses on either side of the road as they move along. There is no visible movement in any of these houses.

10 a.m., the fighting was moved. By the area of the main telephone and post office for the first time. Shelling of houses continues unabated.

11:15 a.m.: during a full hour the hotel's ground floor soldiers wearing the green berets of the royal guard break open a shattered iron door. They come out with shirts and other apparel, walking to their armor-troops and wriggling down the ladders clinging to their sides.

1 p.m.: a bedouin soldier comes into the hotel lobby and asks for some water. Now are things better?

"Like mud," the bedouin replies, an Arabic expression equivalent to hell.

He is enraged when one journalist starts taking notes, and proposes to beat him up as a spy. A lieutenant, hastily summoned, pacifies the soldier. The lieutenant claims the commandos are being beaten in town and are withdrawing to the outskirts. He says there are a lot of dead in the streets everywhere -- "and many of them are my men," he adds.

3 p.m.: fighting continues to rage everywhere. Suddenly there is a fresh salvo toward the British embassy. An armored car pulls up directly in front of a three-story apartment building near the embassy and pumps more than a dozen cannon shells into it, setting it on fire.

4 p.m.: fighting appears to have died down except in three places -- the two refugee camps and outside the hotel, where the bedouins still shoot at anything in sight.

Night falls. The bedouins outside the hotel open up with all they have, hitting the same houses again.

8 p.m.: flares begin to light up the sky over the airport. A battle appears to be underway there. "There has been an announcement of a ceasefire proposed by the king -- except in some pockets of resistance. The pockets appear to be quite numerous."

SUNDAY, SEPT. 27

Down: fighting is not as loud as the previous days. For the first time since the fighting started ambulance sirens are heard; they are seen dashing through the streets picking up dead and wounded. Some firing can be heard scattered points.

8 a.m.: an ambulance tries to pick up some casualties in a house in the valley opposite the hotel. They come under fire from troops stationed outside the hotel. They wave a white flag, take cover momentarily and then manage to evacuate their casualties.

10 a.m.: the crest of the hill opposite the hotel, joined by the Wadai quarter, becomes the scene of fighting. More and more mortar explosions in the buildings. Machine gun fire sounds uninterruptedly. Apparently the army is making a concerted effort to clear snipers from the area.



RESISTANCE

RESISTANCE



Atrocities of Jordan War

Associated Press photographer Michel Laurent witnessed one brief scene epitomizing the brutality of Hussein's bedouin soldiers during the recent crackdown on the Palestinian Revolution. Here is how he described it:



By MICHEL LAURENT

AMMAN, Sept. 29 (AP) — The wounded Palestinian commando lay on a stretcher by the side of the road moaning in pain from a chest wound. A bedouin soldier of King Hussein's army shouldered through the crowd, drew back his right foot and slammed his heavy army boot into the wound. The commando screamed in pain.

Two Jordanian army troopers standing near the stretcher tried to restrain the bedouin from hitting the wounded man again. But after a brief argument, the two soldiers stood aside.

The bedouin, wearing red-and-white checkered headbush flapping around his shoulders in the desert breeze, took a step back, cocked his rifle and shot the commando dead.

Ten other newsmen photographers, mostly French, stood by, watching helplessly. None dared raise a camera. The bedouin soldiers around them, guns poised, had warned them "no pictures".

The soldiers said the commando had killed two of his brothers.

Pointing to the body with his rifle, he told newsmen: "I wish I knew if he had any brothers so I could kill them too."

This incident on the main highway from Amman to Aqaba was the only violence I witnessed on a two-day trip through the desert of southern Jordan.

While fighting between the army and the commandos raged unabated in Amman and its vicinity in northern Jordan, the south was quiet.

Most of the commandos had been cleared out of the sparsely populated towns of Maan, Karak and Madaba before the

lastest fighting began Sept. 17. Jordanian soldiers on the scene said the commandos hid in a cluster of houses about 20 km. south of Amman. He had been wounded in a brief firefight and was waiting for an ambulance to take him to hospital.

Bedouins in the desert market town of Maan, 80 miles south of the embattled capital, cheered Jordanian soldiers escorting two buses of French correspondents to Aqaba. The bedouins fired in the air in jubilation.

As the convoy passed through Maan, a royal convoy raced by, headed south. It included King Hussein's brother Faisal Mohammed and his mother, queen mother Zein.

In Aqaba, Jordan's only outlet to the sea 170 miles south of Amman, a party of 40 German tourists clustered around the soldiers and correspondents, waiting for news of the fighting in the rest of the country.

"We haven't heard one shot fired. This place couldn't be more peaceful," one middle-aged tourist said.

The tourists arrived in Aqaba well before the fighting began. They were living in caravans parked only a few yards from the beach.

In Aqaba's main hotel, former Prime Minister Bahgat Tuqum and former chief of staff Lt. Gen. Mubashir Haditha sat on the terrace sunning themselves. They refused to discuss the fighting with newsmen.

Talhouk resigned as prime minister last June during a previous series of clashes between army and commandos. Haditha resigned when a new military government was formed Sept. 8.

Hussein Says Intelligence Misled Him

PARIS, Sept. 28 (R) -- King Hussein was quoted here Friday as saying he had been misled by the Jordanian intelligence service about commando strength and that his personal staff had been infiltrated by Palestinian commandos.

Eric Rouleau, correspondent of the Independent Newspaper Le Monde, who left Amman Thursday night, quoted the king as saying "I was indignant recently when I learned that my own chieftain, to whom I entrusted my children was a terrorist."

"He was arrested while he was firing a mortar at my palace. I also just discovered that my cook had important functions in one of the Palestinian organizations."

Rouleau, who was flown out to Beirut Thursday night aboard a Red Cross plane, added that he had seen the king several times in the past few days.

In one of their conversations King Hussein asked why he had not detected the fedayeen more quickly, said I have been misled by my intelligence services, probably on purpose.

"Infiltrated by sympathizers or agents of Palestinian organizations, they presented me with an ideal picture of the situation, assuring me that we would crush the resistance in a few hours."

He said that at the start of military operations he realized that his opponents were well aware of plans prepared by his staff "in case we were obliged to have recourse to a trial of strength."

The king said the state apparatus had been infiltrated from top to bottom by the commandos.

Rouleau said that on Wednesday the king looked confident and optimistic and said he was sure he had won.

But King Hussein was less positive on Thursday when Rouleau said he noticed with some bitterness that snipers were reappearing in Amman in areas earlier believed to have been completely cleared.

Rouleau told the king on Thursday that some people believed he could lessen tensions by reappointing a civilian government.

Answering the question a few hours before the resignation of Gen. Mohammed Daoud from the Jordan premiership King Hussein told the correspondent: "I do not intend, at least in the foreseeable future, to call on the world of politicians."

Amateur Radio Enthusiast

LONDON -- While the Jordanian Army was shelling Palestinian Red Guard camps in Jordan, King Hussein, amateur radio enthusiast, made regular contacts with fellow radio "hams" in England, U.S.A. and Angola.

Exercising his hobby, the king, September 17, called the London suburban home of Maurice Margolis and that of Gordon Vine another amateur. He also radioed an American couple, Charles and Mary Crider of Camp Hill Pennsylvania and a fifth "ham" in Angola.





Women Appeal To Troops for Halt of Firing

By STAR
CORRESPONDENT

Wailing "Allah Akbar, Allah Akbar (God is great)" thundered as Arab women thronged out of Amman's Wabdat refugee camp on Monday to plead with King Hussein's troops to stop their constant pounding of their flimsy shanties with shelling.

"But the shelling went on," the reverend Elia Khouri, a Palestinian missionary, told a press conference in Beirut.

"The good Samaritan was not there and is not there," he said. "I do not even know whom he will be there."

"May I appeal to you for one right that has never been written into any international document -- the right of man to have water," he said.

Khouri, one of a number of medical missionaries who addressed the press conference, said he, his wife, and son lived for five days on a single bottle of water in their home.

During a relaxation of the curfew a British journalist -- Paul Martin of the London Times -- took them to the International Hotel and persuaded Red Cross officials to fly them out to Beirut.

Another doctor, who did not give his name, said many of the casualties he was treating in a Beirut hospital had burns which he believed were caused by phosphorus shells.

Dr. Abdel-Hadi Suleiman, who led a Kuwaiti relief mission to Amman, said of eight casualties flown out to Beirut "they only asked for water -- water -- water."

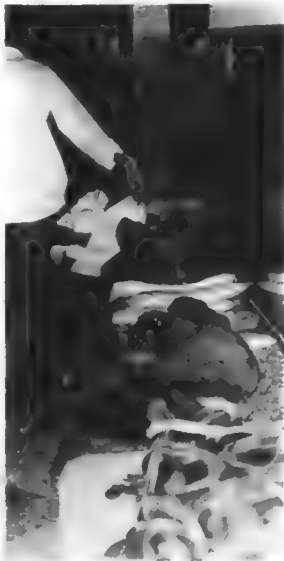
He said the condition of the homeless Palestinian refugees was very bad.

Dr. Suleiman said between 50,000 and 100,000 people in the city of half a million inhabitants had lost their homes.

Disease was expected to spread and another Kuwaiti mission was on its way to Amman Friday night with anti-cholera and tetanus vaccine. A pharmacist whose three-storey house was shelled said he divided his family into groups, putting some in each corner of the room where they sheltered. "If a direct hit was scored, at least some of the family would have survived," he said.

Dr. Ashour Gibril of Libya said his 18-member medical mission was refused entry by the Jordanian authorities but moved into north Jordan from Syria after fighting broke out there. He claimed a Red Crescent car with clear markings was hit by a shell on the Irbid road. The driver was killed and a doctor and nurse wounded.

All the missionaries pleaded for international action to persuade the Jordanian authorities to admit all the relief groups now trying to reach Amman.



Visit

AMMAN -- The Deputy Chief of Staff of the North Korean army visited one of Fatah's bases in Jordan on September 12.

The North Korean military chairman affirmed his country's full support to the Palestinian Revolution and Fatah as its vanguard.

He praised "the stand of the two friendly peoples in the face of imperialism and all surrender and liquidatory solutions."



Messages of Support to Palestine Revolution

PALESTINE BULLETIN HOLLAND SUPPORTS BRAVE STRUGGLE AGAINST IMPERIALIST CONSPIRACY STOP PALESTINE COMMITTEE HOLLAND COLLECTS HELP FOR PALESTINE RED CRESCENT REVOLUTION UNTIL VICTORY
OTKER; EDITOR PALBUL

WE THE ARAB AMERICAN CONGRESS FOR PALESTINE ON BEHALF OF THE ARAB COMMUNITY IN DETROIT SUPPORT YOU AND STAND FAITHFULLY WITH YOUR REVOLUTION UNTIL VICTORY

ASSOCIATION OF ARAB AMERICAN UNIVERSITY GRADUATES POBOX 49 CHICAGO ILL 60690 SALUTES VALIANT STRUGGLE OF PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AGAINST ZIONISM IMPERIALISM AND THEIR CORRUPT MILITARY AGENTS IN JORDAN ASSOCIATION DECLARES COMPLETE SUPPORT AND PLEDGES CONTINUATION OF ITS DEFENSE OF JUST PALESTINIAN CAUSE

CHERIF BASSIOUNI PRESIDENT

WE SALUTE YOUR HEROIC STRUGGLE SMASH IMPERIALIST PLOT ENTIRE COMMUNITY BEHIND YOU

CANADIAN ARAB FEDERATION PRESIDENT
GEORGE HAGGAR

HAVE RECEIVED GREAT PREOCCUPATION NEWS MASSACRE COMMITTED BY AMMAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT AGAINST PALESTINIAN PEOPLE STRUGGLING AGAINST IMPERIALISM ZIONISM FOR LIBERATION MOTHERLAND STOP OSPAAAL AND ALL REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS THREE CONTINENTS REITERATE TOTAL SUPPORT YOUR CAUSE AND STRUGGLE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE STOP ENERGETICALLY CONDEMN PLOT AMMAN MILITARY FASCIST GOVERNMENT PUPPET OF IMPERIALISM TO DROWN PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION STOP HAVE CALLED WORLD PROGRESSIVE FORCES GIVE MOST RESOLUTE SUPPORT YOUR CAUSE STOP LONG LIVE PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION AND JUST CAUSE OF ARAB PEOPLES STOP

OSPAAAL EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

UMEA SWEDISH STUDENT UNION SUPPORTS COMPLETELY HEROIC STRUGGLE OF PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AGAINST FASCISTS IN AMMAN OUR GREATEST RESPECT FOR PALESTINIAN MARTYRS PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION WILL WIN REVOLUTION UNTIL VICTORY

10000 STUDENTS IN UMEA SWEDEN
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



(Continued)

YOUTH OF ITALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY FOR PROLETARIAN UNITY CONDEMN THE CRIMINAL AGGRESSION OF THE JORDANIAN GOVERNMENT AGAINST THE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT AND THE HEROIC JORDANIAN/PALESTINIAN PEOPLE STOP THIS AGGRESSION IS SUPPORTED BY IMPERIALISM AND REACTIONARY ARAB FORCES STOP THE P.S.I.U.P. YOUTH CALL ON ALL YOUNG PROGRESSIVE ORGANIZATIONS TO SUPPORT ACTIVELY THE PALESTINIAN RESISTANCE IN ITS STRUGGLE AGAINST ZIONISM, IMPERIALISM AND ARAB REACTION AND TO COORDINATE EFFORTS IN THAT DIRECTION STOP FRATERNAL GREETINGS

SECRETARIAT OF P.S.I.U.P. YOUTH

YOUR STRUGGLE IS JUST STOP YOU WILL BE VICTORIOUS STOP DOWN WITH THE FASCIST CLIQUE STOP FULL SUPPORT AND MILITANT SOLIDARITY REVOLUTION UNTIL VICTORY

ASSOCIATION OF JUSTICE AND PEACE
FOR PALESTINE IN STRASBOURG

THE PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION IS ATTACKED FROM SEVERAL SIDES, BUT WE ARE SURE THAT YOUR PEOPLE WILL BE ABLE TO SURMOUNT ALL THE OBSTACLES, BECAUSE YOUR CAUSE IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE WORLD PROLETARIAN MOVEMENT THAT IS FIGHTING FOR THE OVERTHROW OF IMPERIALISM STOP YOU CAN BE SURE OF THE INCREASING SUPPORT OF THE ITALIAN WORKERS CLASS AND OF THE PROGRESSIVE YOUTH ...

COMITATO DI INFORMAZIONE
"DELFIN MORENO"
MASSA - ITALIA

THE SECRETARIAT OF THE ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY EXPRESSES ITS ACTIVE SOLIDARITY TO THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION AND TO THE WHOLE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE, WISHING THE RESISTANCE SUCCESS IN REPULSING THE AGGRESSION ...

THE PALESTINE NATIONAL COMMITTEE (BELGIUM) STRONGLY CONDEMNS THE CRIMES COMMITTED BY HASHEMITE TROOPS ON BEHALF OF THE FASCIST REGIME IN AMMAN BY KING HUSSEIN ... THE COMMITTEE ALSO PROTESTS AGAINST POLICE PRESSURES WHICH DISRUPTED AN INFORMATION AND PALESTINE-SOLIDARITY GATHERING SCHEDULED TO BE HELD TONIGHT (SEPT. 18) IN BRUSSELS.

THE JORDANIAN ARMED FORCES ARE ENGAGED IN THE PROCESS OF A SYSTEMATIC DESTRUCTION OF THE PALESTINIAN RESISTANCE, TAKING THE RISK OF A GENERAL MASSACRE OF PALESTINIANS ... THE UNDERSIGNED (STAFF MEMBERS OF TEMOIGNAGE CHRETIEN) CONDEMN THE POLICY OF THE JORDANIAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT WHICH ATTEMPTS TO LIQUIDATE A POPULAR MOVEMENT WHICH NEITHER ZIONISM NOR EXILE WERE ABLE TO ANNIHILATE.

THE NATIONAL SECRETARIAT OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE PALESTINIAN RESISTANCE AND THE ARAB PEOPLES:

REALIZES, THAT AFTER ACCEPTING THE ROGERS PLAN, THE JORDANIAN REACTIONARY CIRCLES FORMED A MILITARY-FASCIST CABINET.

DENOUNCES THIS NEW SERIOUS PROVOCATION AIMING TO SMASH THE PALESTINIAN RESISTANCE IN A BLOODBATH.

APPEALS TO ALL JUSTICE-LOVING PEOPLES TO EXPRESS THEIR SOLIDARITY TO THE PALESTINIAN FIGHTERS WHO ARE STRUGGLING FOR HUMANE OBJECTIVES -- PARTICULARLY THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SECULAR AND DEMOCRATIC PALESTINIAN STATE WHERE JEWS, MUSLIMS, CHRISTIANS AND ATHEISTS COULD LIVE FREELY AND AS EQUALS.

An Open Letter To My Palestinian

Comrades

Dear Comrades

I would first like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to live among you, learn from you, and love you. My short stay with you was one of the most rewarding experiences of my life, it had such an effect on me, that my return to your midst is inevitable. In time, I intend to return as soon as history will permit me.

There were many things that I found impressive. But, I believe the thing I found most impressive, was the tremendous amount of unity you possess. History has shown us that there is no force, however formidable, that a united people cannot overcome. United spider webs can stop a lion. This is why I strongly believe that you, as members of a historical force, will not only enforce history, but will expedite it as well, by driving the Zionists and their imperialist supporters from your homeland, I too my Israeli Baladi

History looks upon you as world revolutionary leaders. Leadership means everything -- FAITH, BLOOD, DEATH. And as true leaders you have endured all these. I know that because of the position that I have taken, and because of my relationship with you, there will be many out to either blackmail or kill me. But, I refuse to concern myself with these potentialities, for I realize a revolutionary fails only if he submits. And say as you have said YES to revolution, NO to submission.

Once again I say thank you, and hope that you will always keep in mind that world peace is not possible without the complete liquidation of colonialism and the total liberation of peoples everywhere. The indivisibility of peace is based upon the indivisibility of freedom. I hope to be with you again soon.

I remain,

Yours in Freedom
PATRICK X. AGO
Black Freedom Fighter





PRESS COLLECT-APPHO LONDON(TLV:2)JERUSALEM, SEPT. 23(A
ARAB MERCHANT'S CLOSE THEIR SHOP'S AND GO ON STRIKE
ARAB OLD CITY TODAY IN SYMPATHY WITH ARAB GUERRILLAS
FIGHTING KING HUSSEIN'S TROOPS IN JORDAN.
(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEPHOTO) BC. 23/9/70. J. I. PCHITZ/STP

FATEH is published by the Palestine National Liberation Movement, Fateh. Contributions from readers to help cover at least air mail postage are accepted (average \$5)

FATEH

P. O. Box 5457
Beirut, Lebanon

Address Correction Requested

(Send to above address)

Name _____

Street _____

City & State _____

Zip Code _____

AIR MAIL